

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Nov. 1.—Silver, 491.40;
Lead, firm, \$4.90; Spelter, not quoted;
Copper, firm, electrolytic, \$18.12@
18.25.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1915.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and
Wednesday Increasing Cloudiness;
Not Much Change in Temperature.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 284.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

Premier Asquith Reviews Enormous Task of British Army and Navy

GERMANS TAKE AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION POINT IN SERBIA

Pass Through Heights Into Western Morava Valley Con-
quered—Bulgarian Army Making Progress—Rumania
Preparing to Intervene—Grave Situation May Arise
on the Danube—Transportation of Austro-
German Troops May Be Stopped—Rus-
sian Offensive Extending—Troops
Land at Varna.

SERBIAN ENEMY THROWN BACK WITH GREAT LOSSES IN SEVERE ENGAGEMENT

Berlin, Nov. 2, via London, 3:45 p. m.—Cacak, an im-
portant railroad junction point in Serbia about 30 miles to the
southwest of Kraguevatz has been occupied by the Teutonic
forces engaged in the Serbian invasion, it was officially an-
nounced today.

Berlin, Nov. 2, by wireless to Sayville.—Besides the oc-
cupation of Cacak, German army headquarters announced to-
day that a pass through the heights to the south of Milanovac,
into the western Morava valley, had been conquered. It was
also announced that the heights south of Kraguevatz had
been taken.

The Bulgarian army under General Boyadjeff is making
progress through the Nisafava valley.

Paris, Nov. 2, 2:35 p. m.—Calm now
prevails on the western front. The
announcement from the war office
this afternoon says merely:
"There were no important develop-
ments last night."

Serb Situation Desperate.

Berlin, Nov. 2, by wireless to Say-
ville.—"The Frankfurter Zeitung,"
says the Overseas News Agency, "re-
ports that Colonel Malcolm of the
British army on his return from Ser-
bian headquarters described the Ser-
bian situation as desperate. Only im-
mediate help on a large scale could
prevent the crushing of Serbia. Never-
theless, the newspaper declares, the
staffs of the entente armies are in
disagreement regarding the measures
to be adopted."

"The lack of co-operation thus re-
vealed made a bad impression upon
the Greek officers in Saloniki who are
convinced," the Frankfurter Zeitung
declares, "that Greece's place is not
on the side of the entente."

London, Nov. 2, 11:50 a. m.—King
George who returned to London last
night from the French front, is recov-
ering from the effects of his fall from
a horse last week. The following of-
ficial bulletin was issued this morn-
ing:
"The king had a better night and
has no fever. Although the effects of
the accident are slowly passing off,
his majesty will be some time longer
confined to bed."

Arming Albanian Bands.

Rome, Nov. 2, via Paris, 2:45 p. m.—
Austria-Hungary, declares the Mes-
sagger, is arming Albanian bands
with a view to harrying the rear of
the Serbian army and assisting the
Bulgarian forces to reach the Adriatic.
The Austria effort, the newspaper
asserts, is being hampered by the at-
titude of Essad Pasha, provisional
president of Albania, who is friendly
to the Serbians and is at present in
control of central Albania.

Review of War Situation.

London, Nov. 2, 11:53 a. m.—Public
interest is divided today between
Premier Asquith's speech in the house
of commons and Rumania's reported
intentions to throw her lot with the
entente allies. News received by way
of Paris lends support to the grow-
ing impression to the report that Ru-
mania is preparing to intervene in the
war.

By royal decree new classes of Ru-
manian recruits are being mobilized.
Vienna reports that "a grave situa-
tion" may arise between Austria and
Rumania in connection with the pro-
posed transportation of troops to Bu-
dapest. The Rumanian press, it is
said, is enforcing so strictly that
even ordinary messages are stop-
ped, but it is known the demonstra-
tion in favor of war is spreading
through the army.

Drawing Net Around Nish.

The Austrian, German and Bulgarian
armies are drawing the net more
closely about Nish. In the south the
French assert they have inflicted con-
siderable losses on the Bulgarians who
are reported to have been thrown
back on the right bank of the Vardar.
The only political development of
note in the Balkans is a change of
tone in the ministerial press of Athens
which is publishing apparently in-
spired articles of a nature friendly to
the entente allies, although still in-
sisting Greece must maintain her
policy of benevolent neutrality.

Russian Offensive Extending.

Along the eastern front there is evi-
dence of a considerable extension of
the Russian offensive. This is indi-
cated by official reports from both
sides, although neither claims any im-
portant result from these operations.

MILLION BRITISH NOW IN FRANCE

Premier Asquith Reports
Number of Men Fighting on
Franco-Belgian Front.

GERMANS MAKE NO GAIN

Not a Foot of Ground Taken
by Enemy Since April—
British Casualties
377,000.

London, Nov. 2, 4:11 p. m.—In his
address before the house of commons
this afternoon, Premier Asquith stated
that Field Marshal Sir John French,
commander of the British forces on the
Franco-Belgian front, was now in
command of nearly one million men.
Mr. Asquith said the total casualties
in France and Flanders amounted to
377,000.

He asserted the Germans had not
made a net gain of a foot of ground
since April.

The premier accepted his full share
of the responsibility for the first at-
tack on the Dardanelles which result-
ed in failure with the loss of several
capital ships. He said this attack was
made after full investigation and con-
sultation with naval experts and that
it was sanctioned by the government,
notwithstanding some doubts in the
minds of the government's principal
naval advisers.

Reviewing the work of British sub-
marines in the Turkish campaign, the
premier said that in the Sea of Mar-
mora they had sunk or damaged two
battleships, five submarines, one torpedo
boat, eight transports and 197 supply
ships.

Mr. Asquith said there was full har-
mony between France and Great Brit-
ain to maintain the independence of
Serbia and not let her become the
prey of the sinister and nefarious com-
bination of Germany, Austria and
Bulgaria.

The premier asserted the financial
situation of Great Britain was serious
and that the nation must be pre-
pared to make far greater sacrifices
than it had yet done to enable it
to sustain the burden imposed by
the war.

Premier Asquith said he strongly
believed the recruiting plan of the
Earl of Derby would succeed and that
compulsion would be unnecessary.
Mr. Asquith asserted he was as
confident as ever that the allies were
going to carry their righteous cause to
a triumphant issue, and he was not
going to propose to adopt either at-
titude. He intended to describe as far
as possible the actual prospective po-
sition to the nation which "is as de-
termined as it ever has been to pre-
serve the war until a successful con-
clusion and which trusts the govern-
ment, by whosoever controlled, to
use every means to the attainment of
that purpose."

Great Britain Fully Determined.

Premier Asquith prefaced his re-
marks concerning the war by saying
he would disappoint many expecta-
tions, not the least the expectations
of those who thought he ought to
appear as a criminal or a penitent
in white sheet. He, however, said he
did not propose to adopt either at-
titude. He intended to describe as far
as possible the actual prospective po-
sition to the nation which "is as de-
termined as it ever has been to pre-
serve the war until a successful con-
clusion and which trusts the govern-
ment, by whosoever controlled, to
use every means to the attainment of
that purpose."

Montenegro Holding Austrians.

The Montenegrin war office de-
clares the Montenegrin troops are suc-
cessfully holding the Austrians south
of Visegrad in Bosnia.

Paris announces the prevalence of
calm after the recent furious fighting
on the western front.

Constantinople Reports Violent Artillery Duels on the Dardanelles Front.

The Turks claim to have dispersed by
artillery fire masses of allied troops
sighted by their scouts.

RUMANIANS SEE DANGER AHEAD

Milan, Nov. 1, via Paris, Nov. 2,
5:45 a. m.—Two weeks of Bulgarian
action in Serbia has brought about a
change in Rumanian public opinion
which sixteen months of intervention-
ist propaganda failed to do. M. Fil-
lesco, leader of the Rumanian con-
servatives is said by the Bucharest
correspondent of the Corriere Della
Sera to have declared in an inter-
view:

"The Bulgarians' conduct," contin-
ued M. Fillesco, "has shown our peo-
ple the danger which threatens them.
Notwithstanding material difficulties
the sentiment which caused interven-
tionist manifestations is an eloquent
expression of the will of the country
which does not want to allow itself
to be divided by Austro-Hungarians
and Bulgarians."

A liberal party leader who was in-
terviewed is credited with having de-
clared Premier Bratianu would be
happy to enlarge Rumania's bound-
aries, but wished to be certain he
was not embarking upon a crazy ad-
venture and to be sure that he had
the unanimous support of all sections
of the country.

The Corriere Della Sera's corre-
spondent expresses the belief that rap-
id and successful action by the allies
in the Balkans cannot fail to bring
about the entry of Rumania into the
war on their side.

transporting troops, the premier said
two and one-half millions of officers
and men had been carried, in addi-
tion to 320,000 sick and wounded, two
and one-half million tons of supplies
and 800,000 horses and mules.

The announcement was made by
Premier Asquith that former Premier
Venizelos of Greece, whose advocacy
of intervention in the war one the side
of the entente allies, led to his resig-
nation, asked France and Great Brit-
ain on September 21 for 150,000 men
with the express understanding that
Greece would mobilize.

Work of Fleet.

"Up to the present," he added, "the
losses of life in the whole of these
gigantic overseas operations has been
considerably less than one-tenth of
one per cent. There never has been
anything comparable in history to the
service of the navy. There they are
—the men of the grand fleet, living
unnoticed, unadvertised, performing
with efficiency and vigilance which
cannot be described but which has
cleared the whole high seas from one
end to the other of German warships
and mercantile marine. Where is the
great German fleet upon which so
much money was spent? Locked up
in the Baltic. It dare not show its
face in waters where it can be at-
tacked. The whole maritime re-
sources of Germany have been re-
duced to desperate and constantly di-
minishing efforts of submarines."

Germans Gain No Ground.

In regard to the western front, Mr.
Asquith said he had nothing to add
to the despatches from Field Marshal
French, except to say that since last
April the Germans had not gained a
single foot of ground.

That indeed, is an inducement of the case," he added.

Referring to the eastern war the-
ater, the premier paid a warm tribute
to the fighting qualities of the Rus-
sians and expressed confidence in
their ability "before long to roll back
the enemy."

Neutrality of Arabs.

As to Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith
remarked, the British object was to
preserve the neutrality of the Arabs
safeguard British interests in the Per-
sian Gulf and uphold the authority of
the Union Jack in the east.

"Our victorious force is now with-
in measurable distance of Bagdad,"
he continued. "No operations have
been conducted with greater brillian-
cy or with better prospects of final
success."

Turning to the operations in the Dardanelles, the premier said:

"The launching of which Winston
Spencer Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty, was
attacked so strongly in many quar-
ters. Mr. Asquith said:
"From the moment Turkey declared
war it was impossible to concentrate
attention solely on the western front.
The Turks threatened our western al-
lies and Egypt. The advent of Tur-
key produced a great effect on the
Balkan states and the government
had to face a question which was not
merely strategic."

Policy of War.

"In a great war like this, you can-
not determine the policy entirely by
naval and military considerations.
Sometimes it is not only expedient,
but necessary, to run risks, which
clearly naval or military considera-
tions would have warned you against.
In January, we had not sufficient mil-
itary forces available in the east to
60 more than cope with the Turkish
attack in Egypt, which was defeated.
The question of a naval attack in the
Dardanelles was then considered, and
after full consultation with naval ex-
perts, including the admiral on the
spot notwithstanding some doubts in
the mind of Baron Fisher (then first
sea lord)—the government felt just-
ified in sanctioning that attack."

"The proposed attack was carefully
considered. It was approved by the
French and enthusiastically received
by the grand duke. The matter came
again before the war council. Before
a shot was fired, it was recommended
to the cabinet. It was decided at first
to make the attempt with the navy
and the navy alone. I take my full
share of responsibility, and deprecate
the attempt to allot the responsibility
to one minister alone."

In referring to the situation at the
Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith pointed out
that the allied forces are still holding
up 200,000 Turks and added:
"The situation in the Dardanelles is
receiving the most anxious considera-
tion of the government, not as an iso-
lated, but as part of the larger strate-
gical question raised by reason of de-
velopments in the Balkans."

Defining the objects of the attack on the Dardanelles, the premier re- marked:

"The view was that it would influ-
ence the Balkan situation, would open
the way for supplies for the Russians
and strike a blow at the heart of the
Turkish empire."

"Naval operations continued sys-
tematically for a month, and until
they culminated in the attack on the
narrow, which resulted in a setback.
It was then suggested that, by aid
of an adequate military force, the at-
tack could be driven home with suc-
cess."

General Sir Ian Hamilton was sent
out and reported he was in agreement
with the suggestion that a joint naval
and military attack was necessary. In
the whole course of the war, I have
never sustained a keener disappointment
than in the failure of these opera-
tions."

Mr. Asquith pointed out that if the
efforts to force the Dardanelles had
been successful they would have been
of immeasurable value.

Rogerson Estate.—In the matter of the estate of Daniel Rogerson, de- ceased, the administrator has peti- tioned the district court for a family allowance of \$35 a month.

VIOLENT FIGHT AT AGUA PRIETA

Four Desperate Attacks Made
by Villa Forces on Mexi-
can Town.

DEAD STREW GROUND

Soldiers Fight Twenty-four
Hours Without Food or
Water—Fierce Bom-
bardment Shakes Coun-
try for Miles.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—After four
desperate attacks on Agua Prieta,
which kept the Carranza defenses
blazing practically all night with
flashing guns and bursting shells,
General Francisco Villa drew off
shortly after daylight today.

General P. Elias Calles, command-
ing the Carranza garrison, reported
the Villa force in retreat but at 7:30
Villa's forces Schneider-Gaen guns, re-
opened a bombardment which soon
died down.

Losses of the Carranza garrison
were reported by General Calles as 45
killed and 75 wounded, although un-
official reports stated his casualties
were 250. Villa dead and wounded in
large numbers strewn the desert
around the barbed wire barricades of
the Mexican town.

Villa Launches Fire Attack.

The battle continued practically
without intermission from yesterday
afternoon at 1:45 o'clock until six this
morning. At 3 o'clock this morning
when Villa launched his fiercest at-
tack and the combined fire of rifles,
machine guns and cannon, it probably
surpassed in violence the din of any
previous Mexican battle. American
army officers, who with their men
were in the trenches face the border
all night, declared it was the worst
they had ever heard.

Villa opened on the western trench-
es of Agua Prieta with every gun
available in support of a final rush
by his Yaqui Indians about 3 o'clock.
Calles replied with every weapon in
his garrison.

Douglas Rumbled With Vibrations.

Douglas trembled under the vibra-
tions of the continuous crashes and
concussions. Bullets from the Mexi-
can side rained upon the American
town, from the United States army
trenches at the border to points a mile
or more from the line. Scores of
women and children, most of them
hysterical and weeping, covered be-
hind brick or adobe walls.

The United States customs house,
which was fired on by a Villa ma-
chine gun platoon yesterday when
border patrol Taylor was shot in the
back, was again peppered by Mexican
bullets. Its roof and porches were per-
forated in many places.

Trenches Sprinkled With Bullets.

The American trenches were plenti-
fully sprinkled with bullets also. Priv-
ate Harry Jones, Company C, Eleventh
Infantry, was hit while guarding a
company wagon near the American
field hospital. Jones was hit in the
stomach and probably fatally wound-
ed.

Private James Tank, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, was struck in the legs by a bullet that fell into a section of the trench a few feet from the customs house.

No move was made by any of the
United States army detachments to
return the fire.

Villa Men Go for Water.

Observers on the American side re-
ported that Villa's troops had drawn
off, not in retreat but to procure
water.

Their canteens were empty and
many had not tasted food for 24
hours or more, according to some sol-
diers and officers who approached the
border. Villa still intends to take
Agua Prieta, they declared. Some of
them were served with water yester-
day by civilians at the Douglas
slaughter house west of the city, but
were stopped when Calles made a
protest.

Mines exploded by Calles west of
Agua Prieta killed 30 Yaquis, accord-
ing to reports from the Mexican town.
One Mexican woman refugee among
the throng at the customs house fusil-
ade yesterday lost a finger by a
bullet.

Refugees in Camp.

Twenty-three hundred refugees were
concentrated at a camp at Pirlerville,
west of Douglas. They were practi-
cally without water last night. Dr.
J. J. P. Armstrong, Calles' chief sur-
geon, declared this was due to the
dilatoriness of American officials. The
refugees were without lights last night
and food supplies were scant until
today.

Daybreak showed that little damage
to the defenses of Agua Prieta had
been done in last night's battle. The
barbed wire entanglements with the
exception of one gap of about 20 feet
appeared intact while the earthworks
showed little effect of the rain of
shells poured upon them all night.

Heavy Casualty List.

The town, however, showed many
damaged buildings and the list of dead
and wounded was a heavy one.

After the last heavy bombardment
the Villa forces, which at some points
had approached to within a few hun-
dred yards of the wire entanglements,
fell back about a mile and began en-
trenching.

The right flank of the Villa forces rested squarely on the boundary fence at a point about 300 yards from the slaughter house.

Troops Without Food or Water.

Villa's soldiers still were apparently
without food or water, but expressed
grim determination to force their way
into Agua Prieta no matter at what
cost.

withstanding the terrific fire to which
they were subjected.

Intermittent firing commenced
again at daybreak from Agua Prieta,
but with the exception of a few scat-
tered shots, evidently to correct
ranges, the Villa artillery made no re-
ply. During the night the fire from
the Villa side was confined to the big
guns, the foot soldiers wasting no am-
munitions.

Cavalry Sent East.

General Villa sent about a thousand
eastward to the pass near Niggerhead
mountain early this morning to bring
up supplies of ammunition for his big
guns under escort of 4000 reinforce-
ments which Villa leaders this morn-
ing said should arrive by noon.

Another attempt will be made to
storm Agua Prieta during the after-
noon. This time, they said, "We are
going in; we will be in Agua Prieta
by nightfall."

Firing practically ceased shortly be-
fore 9 o'clock and for some time after
that only occasional shots came from
Calles trenches, Villa's soldiers not
replying.

U. S. Army Warns Mexicans.

Two warnings were sent today to
General Calles, by American army of-
ficers shortly after two American sol-
diers were wounded.

Sharp machine gun firing which be-
gan at noon ceased in a few minutes
and a desultory artiller exchange
followed, practically had stopped
by one o'clock, the hour supposed
to be fixed for Villa's general attack to-
day to begin.

A Mexican bullet struck Sergeant
Henry Wardell of Company A, 110th
Infantry, breaking a pipe in his breast
pocket, last night. Wardell afterwards
found the bullet in his pocket.

Major James A. Ryan, Thirtieth
Cavalry, received a report that 35 wo-
men and children had been killed in
Agua Prieta and 35 women and child-
ren wounded.

Douglas, Arizona, Nov. 2.—Sergeant
Walter Mays and Private Mitchell,
Company I, Seventh Regiment Infan-
try, were wounded in a trench west of
the United States customs house
shortly before noon. Mays was wound-
ed in the right hand and Mitchell in
the left leg, probably by the same
bullet.

Major General Funston Reports.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Reports from
Major General Funston sent last
night indicate that failure of Villa
artillery fire to put out the search-
lights in Agua Prieta, prevented a di-
rect assault upon the town. American
army officers who watched the fight-
ing, believed Villa would have taken
the town last night but for the search-
lights.

Colonel Slocum reported it was evi-
dent that both sides were endeavor-
ing to respect American territory and
that the fire of Villa's guns was be-
ing directed so as not to endanger
American lives or property.

Railroad telegraphers from the of- fices of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and Oregon Short Line railroads located in Ogden and other places in this lo- cality, gathered yesterday afternoon evening at the Hotel Ogden to attend the convention of the parent body of American organized labor.

Other officials of the O. R. T. who
met President Perham and the lay
members of the organization here
were E. J. Manion, fifth vice presi-
dent in charge of the Rocky Mountain
and Pacific Coast territory; J. E. Cow-
gill, general chairman, Southern Pa-
cific system; W. D. Watson, local
chairman Salt Lake division of the
Southern Pacific and B. C. Dodd,
traveling auditor.

President Perham was executive
secretary of the O. R. T. for nearly
twenty years and has held his pres-
ident office for four years and the re-
sult in which he is held by the mem-
bership was evidenced by the warmth
of the greeting extended him in Og-
den yesterday. The meeting in the
afternoon was largely informal as was
also the forepart of the evening ses-
sion, time being taken for the tele-
graphers to become personally ac-
quainted with the visiting president
and other officers.

The latter part of each meeting was
occupied with a somewhat lengthy ad-
dress by President Perham, in which
conditions in the general field of or-
ganized labor were discussed, with
special reference being made to the
work being accomplished by the Or-
der of Railroad Telegraphers for its
members. In connection with the lat-
ter theme, President Perham said:

"We are not begging additions to
our ranks, but our doors are open to
any eligible man who wants to come
in. We offer protection. Those who
prefer low wages to fair wages, and
poor living conditions to better living
conditions have a right to that pre-
ference. It is entirely up to them."

Messrs. Manion, Cowgill and Dodd
made brief talks, outlining their work
and telling of conditions among the
telegraphers in the west.

At the close of the evening ses-
sion, among other things, that the
Southern Pacific telegraphers had the
best schedule on the continent.

From the Coast—Forester J. M. Fetherolf of the district forest serv- ice department, has returned with his family from California, where he spent the past few weeks on a va- cation.

TEUTONS MAKE FURTHER GAINS

Advance on Riga Is Progress-
ing—Fierce Fighting Under
Way in Dvinsk Region.

RUSSIANS REPULSED

Enemy Meets With Heavy
Losses in Undertaking
Strong Offensive
Movement.

Berlin, Nov. 2, via London, 3:51 p.
m.—The German advance on Riga
from the west has made further pro-
gress, the war office announced to-
day.

In the Dvinsk region fierce fighting
is under way. The Russians, under-
taking a strong offensive movement,
were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Army of Field Marshal von Hind-
enberg: South of the Tukum-Riga
railway, our attack made further pro-
gress on both sides of the river."

"Before Dvinsk, fierce fighting con-
tinued yesterday. Strong Russian at-
tacks were repulsed with severe
losses. That battles between Swanten
and Ilsen lakes are still proceeding.
Five hundred prisoners fell into our
hands."

"Army of Prince Leopold: The Rus-
sians attempted to halt our advance
west of Czartorysk by a counter at-
tack on a wide front with dense masses
of troops. They were driven back with
heavy losses. Our attack continues."

"At Sienikowce the Russians suc-
ceeded in temporarily penetrating po-
sitions held by the troops of General
von Bothmer. We recaptured our
trenches by a counter attack and took
more than 600 prisoners. The village
of Sienikowce itself was for the great-
er part captured by storm early this
morning after terrific fighting during
the night, and two thousand more pris-
oners were taken."

The announcement concerning the
western front follows:
"Apart from strong artillery sur-
prise attacks on Butte de Tabure and
lively artillery battles on the front be-
tween the Meuse and the Moselle
there is nothing of importance to re-
port."

TELEGRAPHERS MEET WITH HEAD OF THE O. R. T.

The chief interest in elections be-
ing held in ten states today appeared
to center in the propositions for
granting suffrage to women, sub-
mitted to the voters of New York, Penn-
sylvania and Massachusetts.

Voters of Massachusetts, Maryland
and Kentucky are also balloting for
governor and other state officers,
while state wide prohibition is the
feature of the Ohio election and other
states or local issues are before the